The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3922. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Glasgow and Saxonia With Dates to April 7.

A Speech by Earl Russell on the American Question.

A Decision Against the Government in the Alexandra Case.

THE CASE OF THE PAMPERO SETTLED.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

A Conference Agreed to by All the Powers.

MORE TROUBLE WITH MAXIMILIAN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Saxonia*, from Southampton April 6, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Glasgow*, from Liverpool April 2 and Queenstown April 4, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* left Liverpool on the 6th inst. for New-York.

The *Sidon* sailed on the 5th inst. for New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BRITISH CONSULS IN THE SOUTH.

In the House of Lords, April 5, Lord CLARENDON, in moving for correspondence relating to the removal of British Consuls from the Confederate States of America, described and defended the proceedings for which these officers had been dismissed by the Foreign Secretary. The Consuls were accredited to the Federal Government, and the charge against them, in one case, was forwarding, under an official certificate, letters to the Northern States containing bills of exchange for the payment of debts due in England; in another, that the Consul had been instrumental in shipping specie on board an English vessel-of-war, for transmission to England, to pay the dividends on a public debt. He contended that these acts were not illegal, as the state of war did not cancel private or public obligations.

Earl RUSSELL said—It is rather difficult to make out the exact object which my noble friend has in view; but I will detain your Lordships a short time by a few remarks on the various circumstances to which your attention has been directed. In the first place, he said it was not right to say that the Confederate Government had sent away our Consuls, nor that many British subjects had been compelled to serve in the Confederate armies. I can only speak of the facts reported to me, and as I thought quite notorious. There have been complaints over and over again from different parts of the Confederate States that British subjects were obliged to serve in their militia and armies. We have had to consult the law officers, who have said that it was not fair to make British subjects, not being American citizens, serve in the armies of either belligerent, without giving them time to leave the country if they thought fit. I have acted on that opinion, and it seems to me not only law, but fair and equitable. My noble friend may think they ought to be compelled; I believe they ought not to be. Then my noble friend enters into the question of the withdrawal of Mr. Bunch's exequatur, *which was taken away, I think, very unfairly by the United States Government, on the ground that he had communicated with the enemy.* Then he enters into the case of Mr. MASON, who sent specie in a British ship-of-war, and he blames Lord LYONS for what he did in that matter. I believe Lord LYONS has taken the wisest course, as his most responsible position, to behave fairly and impartially between both parties. Permission was obtained from the American Government that the British ship-of-war should be allowed from time to time to go to blockaded ports; but Lord LYONS thought it an abuse of the privilege that specie should be sent to a Confederate port in a British ship-of-war, inasmuch as such specie might afford means of carrying on war against a State friendly to Great Britain. He accordingly stated that opinion, and if he had not done so the American Government might have withdrawn the privilege, and I think there is nothing in the law of nations that would have deprived them of the power to do so. [Hear.] I thought that Lord LYONS was right; and I sent out an order that the Consul who had sent the specie should not be continued in his functions. [Hear.] But my noble friend gave a rather detailed account of the case with the name of Mr. MASON. Now, while that gentleman was acting as Consul at Richmond, I believe he enjoyed the confidence and respect of every one for the manner in which he performed his duties. He was desired to go to Mobile not as Consul, but to act as consul—to defend and protect British property and interests. It was certainly a very unjustifiable act on the part of our Consuls, or of any one acting for a British Consul, to tell British subjects that they were not to resist their conscription in the Confederate army; but to desert their colors in the moment of action. I think that very improper advice on the part of a Consul; and I do not think there was any instruction given to our Consular agents which could justify any of them in such conduct. I am sorry to say that neither in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, in any directions that I gave myself anything that would justify that course; and if the Secretary of the Confederate States had written to this country to complain of that conduct, I should have thought it right to reprimand and even to dismiss the Consul who had acted in an improper manner. Instead of that the President of the Confederate Government sent away our Consuls, though these are the persons to whom British subjects would naturally have recourse, in order to obtain redress for grievances. The only remedy they would have when the Consuls were removed was that suggested by Mr. SUMNER—namely, that soldiers in the field might apply to the tribunals of the country. A man might easily write to his Consul to claim redress, but that a man marching about should go to a court of law—that was a thing which could not be done. I therefore thought that was a very harsh and unfriendly proceeding on the part of the Confederate Government. At the same time, it ought to be remembered, likewise, that *the Confederate Government had good reason for suspicion of our Consuls*; and our Consul saying that he had been so instructed, the Confederate Government might at first have believed him. Therefore, I did not enter into any complaint or angry remonstrance; but I asked Mr. MASON whether, if Consular agents, or persons under any other name, were sent to the Confederate States, inducements might not be offered on and negotiations opened, by which we might be able to obtain redress where redress ought to be given, or have reasons stated for its refusal. My noble friend does not complain of that. There has no doubt been a delay in carrying that arrangement into effect. It was thought necessary to send a letter to Richmond to know whether such persons would be received; and the letter the Federal Government would not allow to be sent. *But I think it quite right of the British Government to endeavor to open communications with the South, as a de facto Government of the Confederate States, without recognizing them, yet, as being States of considerable a kind, in which coal war is carried on, and in which there is a considerable number of British subjects. I say there can be nothing wrong in endeavoring to enter into communication with these States.* [Hear, hear.] My noble friend has addressed your Lordships on various other subjects. I desired Mr. CRAMPTON, while he carried at Richmond to call the attention of the Government to the intercepted correspondence, a correspondence which I believed at the time to be genuine, and which showed that a party in the country had been employed by the Confederate Government to procure means of carrying on war against a State in amity with us. My noble friend is aware that Her Majesty declared at the beginning of this war her determination to preserve a strict neutrality, and prohibited her subjects from taking part on one side or the other. *I am sorry to say the intentions of Her Majesty's Ans not been obeyed. I have thought it right on many occasion, when it appeared to me that there was ground of complaint against the United States, to remonstrate with the Federal Government.* With regard to the document to which my noble friend alluded, it has been the subject of a great deal of inquiry. It was said to have been published in a New-York paper as genuine; but Mr. *Stanard states that, having made further inquiry, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery.* [A laugh, and "Hear, hear."] It was supposed to have been issued by the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, but it was, in fact, an invention of some gentlemen in New-York. Certainly, I should not think of making any complaint on that subject to the so-called Confederate Government. There was a question with regard to which my noble friend made inquiries before the holidays—I mean the case of the *Sanda*. That is before the courts, and the ship and cargo have been released. It is alleged that a British subject was murdered; and the American Government have ordered that a court-martial shall try the officer accused of the murder. With regard to the motion of my noble friend, I suppose he will not depart from the usual form and object to the introduction of the words "or extracts" after the word "copies," and also that he will not object to the insertion of the words "so-called" before "Government of the Confederate States." Otherwise it might seem as if the House recognized the Confederate States, although Her Majesty has not done so.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he had no objection to the amendments proposed by his noble friend.

The motion as amended was then agreed to.

GARIBALDI'S VISIT.

GARIBALDI, accompanied by his two sons, arrived at Southampton on the *Ripon* on Sunday morning, April 3. He was received with great enthusiasm; multitudes flocked to the docks to welcome him. No formal reception was made on Monday. He made a public entry into the town from the Mayor's residence, and received an address from the Corporation. After it had been read, GARIBALDI then bent forward, and remained for some minutes bowing, in answer to the tumultuous applause with which he was greeted. He at last spoke a few words with evident deep feeling, but with so strong a foreign accent and symptoms of effort to overcome the difficulties of pronunciation, that his delivery was remarkably slow though at all times clear and distinct.

GARIBALDI afterward embarked for the Isle of Wight on a visit to Mr. SEELY, M. P. The Duke of Sutherland will entertain GARIBALDI on his arrival in London, which was to take place April 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOVEMENT TO OUST THE MINISTRY.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that measures have been taken, which will make the House of Commons very animated for the next few weeks, if Parliament should last so long. The Tory Opposition, it is said, is mustering its utmost strength for a combined and well-organized attack on the Government.

The *Star* says the story goes that immediately after the production of the budget notice will be given of a motion to test the strength of the Government. The Tory expectants profess themselves confident of success, and chuckle already over the fall of the Ministry. Several papers ascribe the projected party movement to French intrigue.

The *Advertiser* says that if it is successful, the new Ministry will be a Napoleonic Government.

The *Times* says: "It is with much regret we announce that the Duke of Newcastle has been compelled by ill-health to resign the seals of the Colonial Department.

Mr. CARDWELL succeeds the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord CLARENDON, who first entered the Cabinet in 1840 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will succeed Mr. CARDWELL as Chancellor of the Duchy."

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

From the London Star, April 27.

The decision of the House of Lords on the *Alexandra* appeal case was given yesterday. The question at issue was whether the Barons of the Court of Exchequer had power to make rules giving the Crown a right of appeal in the case. The Lord Chancellor, Lord St. LEONARDS, Lord CHELMSFORD, and Lord KINGSDOWN yesterday delivered their opinion that the Court of Exchequer had no right to make such rules. Lord CRANWORTH and Lord WENSLEYDALE took the opposite view, that the court had the power to make the rules. The majority being against the Crown the appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE PAMPERO CASE.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

We understand that the case of the *Pampero* will not now go to jury trial, an arrangement having been made for its settlement. We believe that by the arrangement the owners have consented to a verdict being entered for the Crown, forfeiting the vessel on some one count of the information, to be selected by the owners; they making such explanatory statement on the subject as they may think desirable. It is provided, on the other hand, that the owners are to retain and trade with the vessel, but are not to sell it for two years except with the consent of the Crown, and that alterations are to be made in the structure of the vessel. We understand that the builders are no parties to the compromise, which provides for settling their claims and having it withdrawn from the proceedings.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A telegram from Hamburg, of April 2, says:

"It is said that the Austro-Prussian troops intended to turn the position of Duppel by crossing over to the Island of Alsen very shortly, by means of Austrian pontoons. Everything is said to be prepared for an important action."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* announces that 5,000 Danes had beaten the Prussians near Veile, at the positions lately abandoned by the Austrians.

A telegram from Copenhagen of April 3 says:

"The Prussians opened a terrific cannonade this afternoon from various points in front of the Dybbol bastions. Sonderborg was shelled from Broegerland. The cannonade and bombardment continued all night."

A telegram from Sonderborg confirms the above, and adds:

"The enemy commenced bombarding the town without giving warning."

Another telegram from Copenhagen of April 3, says: "The bombardment of Dybbol was continued today. Sonderborg is burning in several places.

The cannonade of the enemy is kept up by the same batteries as yesterday. Our outposts on the right of the Dybbol position were attacked several times during the night."

A telegram of April 4, says: "The bombardment of Sonderborg has ceased. Nearly a third part of the town is burnt down. Last night our outposts were frequently disturbed by the enemy, who, however, in each instance withdrew."

THE CONFERENCE.

All the Powers interested have agreed to the holding of a conference.

France will only ask the inhabitants of the Duchies to declare what Government they prefer, in the event of the greater part of the Powers abandoning treaties of 1851.

The King of Sweden will endeavor to obtain peace, but in the event of failure, says he must render assistance to Denmark against overpowering force.

Private letters assert that the resolution of Denmark remains unshaken, not to enter into negotiations on the Schleswig-Holstein question, unless they are conducted on the basis of the treaties of 1851 and 1852. Denmark sends her Foreign Minister to the conference.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Times* says the question of the acceptance of the Mexican throne by MAXIMILIAN is doubtful.

Later news states that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN have been solved, by a compromise with the Emperor of Austria, and the Archduke will shortly proceed to Mexico.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Spain and France have agreed to recognise the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession.

ITALY.

The Pope has entirely recovered.

A telegram from Rome, of April 4, says:

This morning the Pope went to the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, where he assisted in the religious ceremonies performed at the Feast of the Annunciation. His health was excellent. The streets through which he passed were thronged.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 4TH AND 5TH.

The market has been dull, and sales few, the two days amount to 10,000 bales; 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices drooping.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—APRIL 5.

WHEAT 1d.@2d. lower than last week. FLOUR declined 6d.@1s. 3d. INDIAN CORN attracted little attention; mixed American, 30s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MONDAY, APRIL 4.

The market has been very dull.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—APRIL 5.

SUGAR unchanged. TEA heavy. COFFEE unaltered. TALLOW quiet at 41s. 6d.@41s. 9d.

LATEST FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 5.

Consols closed on the 4th inst. at 91¾@91¾. Confederate Loan, 81@83. French Rentes, 66f. 5c. Virginia Sixes declined 1 @ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 5.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 8,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market firm and unchanged. BREADSTUFFS quiet, steady and unchanged. Provisions—No sales. SUGAR active. PRODUCE quiet and steady.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Fulton at Hampton Roads.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Alliance.

List of Wounded Union Soldiers in the Enemy's Hands.

HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, April 16.

The transport *Fulton* arrived at Hampton Roads April 16, having left Port Royal April 14. The following communication from her obliging Purser, Mr. THOMAS MCMAHON, gives interesting details of news:

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The Clyde built steamer *Alliance*, from Nassau, endeavoring to ascend the Savannah River, grounded in Calibogue Sound, near Dawfuskie Island, on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. She was first discovered by the lookout on the gunboat *South Carolina*. Orders were immediately given to send boats and take possession of her. On boarding her, all her crew, amounting to thirty in number, including her Captain, were found to be asleep. Her passengers, six in number, escaped in one of the boats to the enemy's lines.

The *Alliance* had a large and valuable assorted cargo valued at seventeen (17) thousand pounds sterling. She is built of iron and is about seven hundred (700) tons burden, with double oscillating engines of 60-inch cylinders, feathering paddle-wheels, and is valued at about one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) dollars. Navy tugs were sent to extricate her from the perilous position in which she is placed, and if the weather should remain fine there is no doubt but what they will succeed in saving the ship and cargo.

ARRIVAL OF COLORED TROOPS.

A large number of colored troops arrived here (Port Royal) from Annapolis, and others were expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer *Louisa Moore* sailed from Hilton Head, S. C., on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., with mails and passengers for New-York.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. SEABURY, arrived at Port Royal on the 13th inst. Also the steamship *Weybossett*, BRAND, from New-York, arrived on the 11th inst.

The U. S. steam frigate *Wabash*, Capt. DUCAMP, proceeded to her old station on outside blockading duty off Charleston, on the 13th inst.

PORT ROYAL, Wednesday, April 13.

HENRY W. WINKLEY, a private of Company I, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, fell from the foretopmast yard and was killed; his body was sent ashore for interment. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass., aged 22 years.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE

Prisoners Held by the Rebels—Capture of a Valuable Prize.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

Everything remains quiet at Jacksonville. The only important event which has happened recently was the sending of a flag of truce to Gen. HAGEN by Gen. PATTON ANDERSON, commanding the enemy's forces in Florida. Gen. ANDERSON sent a letter to Gen. HAGEN, in which he expresses a hope that the list of our wounded at the Olustee battle in the enemy's possession, which list he forwarded with the letter, would tend to relieve the friends and relatives of much anxiety. The following is a copy of the list:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK.

D. C. Tompkins, Co. B—breast.
Geo. W. Burrill, Co. E—leg amputated.
Sandford W. Shung, Co. E—leg.
John Robinson, Co. A.
Wm. Thayer, Co. D.
James Vanderpool, Co. K.
George Hart, Co. A.
Charles Cheeper, Co. A.
Thomas Connelly, Co. H.
James H. Giddings, Co. H.
John Welsher, Co. A.
Wm. Taylor, Co. H.
James Green, Co. D.
Daniel Walsh, Co. K.
Jas. Dolan, Co. K.
H. Hogden, Co. D.
M. Costaiph, Co. G.
Russell Randall, Co. I.
Chas. Degrat, Co. B.
D. A. Tipple, Co. A.
David Furay, Co. A.
John Page, Co. A.
Francis E. Collins, Co. I.
E. H. Adcock, Co. —foot.
J. J. Hennessy, Co. I—thigh.
T. Ruse, Co. I—right thigh.
Daniel Peeler, Co. I—right leg and thigh.
Robert Fox, Co. C.
William H. Willy, Co. G.
Wm. R. Blackwood, Co. G.
Sam. Dimmer, Co. D.
James E. Smith, Co. G.
A. W. Berkman, Co. I.
John H. Simpson, Co. B.
Henry Johnson, Co. I.
Joshua Teat, Co. F.
Charles Omans, Co. D.
Daniel Grant, Co. D.
Charles N. Baker, Co. C.
Phillip Culp, Co. C.
Weber Wager, Co. I.
Wilson S. Benson, Co. C—left thigh—died March 28.
Fred. Kramm, Co. F—thigh.
Gen. D. Cole—Co. B—leg.
Geo. Taylor, Co. F—leg and shoulder.
Richard Mayfield, Co. B—left foot.
John Murray, Co. A—knee.
Henry Myers, Co. C—hand.
Lieut. J. J. Davis, Co. A—body.
L. M. Smith, Co. B—body.
A. Stewart, Co. E—hip.
Hiram Woodcock, Co. G—abdomen, died March 2.
Aug. Myres, Co. B—thigh.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Michael Hook, Co. H—right leg amputated.
Joseph Cox, Co. F—left leg amputated.
Wm. Jackson, Co. A—left ankle; in hospital.
Antonio Hermana, Co. F—both legs; in hospital.
David Curtin, Co. G—left thigh, in hospital.
John Stanley, Co. A—groin.
A. Reybrick, Co. G—leg amputated.
Peter Trainor.
George Lane, Co. G.
Charles Wigman, Co. G.
Peter Monitz, Co. A.
Henry Porter, Co. K.
Peter Height, Co. A.
Louis Auriza, Co. I.
John Anderson, Co. B.
John Thomas, Co. D.
Edgar B. Newman, Co. F.
Robert Maxwell, Co. B.
Michael Beatty, Co. B—right arm and thigh.
Michael Richards, Co. F—leg and arm.
John W. Case, Co. A—foot.
John Honels, Co. A—leg and foot.
Geo. Johnson, Co. A—both.
Joseph Gruser, Co. F—foot.
Jacob Rominuss, Co. E—hand.
Randolph Bushirk, Co. H—right breast.
Corp. Wm. Walker, Co. A—leg.
Chas. Arcost, Co. C—left thigh.
Francis Williams, Co. H—right shoulder.
Wm. Lyon, Co. A—face, in hospital.
L. Mayer, Co. G—genitals.
W. McWinch, Co. B—left side and leg.
H. Stiles, Co. A—left side.
Eph. Smith, Co. A—leg.
James Mattison, Co. E—left breast.
T. Williams, Co. F—ankle.
Michael Kelly, Co. E.
Jabal Aaron, Co. K.
John McAtigue, Co. H.
Jeremiah Munnay, Co. K.
James A. Jabary, Co. K.
R. King, Co. C.
James Wood, Co. E.
Wm. Ackie, Co. E.
Jacob Eshendenh, Co. F.
Michael Henderson, Co. F.
Richard Schaffer, Co. G.
Marcus Gorishtie, Co. E.
Heoman Gurst, Co. E.
Peter Fetram, Co. A.
Wm. Elwood, Co. D.
Edward Knox, Co. C.
D. Barkley, Co. A.
Henry Hofman, Co. E.
John Gillons, Co. D.
J. Quagette, Co. —.
James Casey, Co. K.
James Gorman, Co. A.
Adam Carle, Co. K.
Thomas Dowling, Co. A.
Henry White, Co. C.
Wm. Allen, Co. —.
Abraham Goldsmith, Co. F.

SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John Lankman, Co. A.
Patrick Tavon, Co. A.
Isaac Farrer, Co. B.
H. S. Caldwell, Co. D.
Roy Gaston, Co. D.
Samuel Chauncey, Co. E.
John W. Ware, Co. C.
James Walsh, Co. F.
George Roberts, Co. F.
John Nedden, Co. G.
T. Reth, Co. G.
G. N. Sawtelle, Co. G.
James B. Fom, Co. H.
Aaron Elliott, Co. I.
George Howard, Co. I.
Edward A. Downs, Co. I.
E. Woodward, Co. K.
Patrick Mullen, Co. K.
Thos. Carmen, Co. K.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

Cornelius Slaughter, Co. H—leg broken.
John Anderson, Co. B—leg and neck.
J. F. Henderman, Co. K—leg.
Anth. Calnant, Co. H—side.
Josiah James, —
Henry Murphy, Co. D.
John Brown, Co. I—not wounded, but prisoner.
Antoine Fern, Co. D.
John Goodrick, Co. B.
Frank Alger, Co. H.

FORTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

John M. Taylor, Co. K.
Moses J. Saunders, Co. K.
Geo. H. Slaughton, Co. H.
Joseph Calkett, Co. A—left shoulder; died in hospital Feb. 22.
Alfred H. Nichols, Co. B—right thigh; in hospital.
A. J. Farrion, Co. A—foot.
Lieut. C. H. Farley, Co. B—leg broken.
S. E. Smith, Co. H—abdomen and arm.
Sgt. H. Farnel, Co. E—head.
C. B Danford, Co. D—lung.
John Bartalet, Co. C—body.
John Brown.
Joseph Farpet.
Augustus Woodbury, Co. A.
James Sally, Co. I.
Clement Boyle, Co. D.
G. W. Holmes, Co. D.
Augustus Wright, Co. I.
John Ellis, Co. I.
J. T. Dicker, Co. D.
Antonio Menomis, Co. I.
Thomas Henry, Co. E.

EIGHTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Samuel J. Johnson, Co. A—ankle.
Bradley Frogan, Co. A—thigh.
James Smith, Co. A—hip.
Coleman Dorsey, Co. A—leg and ankle.
James Blake, Co. A.
Thomas Benson, Co. A.
Wm. A. Jennings, Co. A.
John A. Jones, Co. A.
Herman Smith, Co. A.
James Hallingworth, Co. A.
Samuel Peckman, Co. A.
Joseph Jackson, Co. A.
Alexander McGuss, Co. A.
William Edwards, Co. A.
Daniel McCann, Co. A.
Daniel Phelps, Co. B.
George Washington, Co. E.
Willis Dickson, Co. F.
Samuel White, Co. F.
John A. Conan, Co. F.
John Blaskstone, Co. F.
Charles Annice, Co. F.
Edward Rue, Co. F.
C. Bixton, Co. F.
Krastus Jackson, Co. F.
Geo. A. Johnson, Co. F.
John Long, Co. G—thigh, died March 3.
Thos. Williams, Co. H—knee.
David Watkinson, Co. H—leg amputated.
Robert Robertson, Co. H.
Samuel Peterson, Co. H.
John C. Freeman, Co. H.
W. H. Bragden, Co. H.
Charles Williams, Co. B—left thigh; died March 17.
Edwin Place, Co. F.
David Mullen, Co. B.
Hewlitt Underhill, Co. E.
Dennis Kelly, Co. C.
M. D. Donnelly, Co. C.
Peter Budeger, Co. C.
Jos. Fenner, Co. C.
Pat. Darney, Co. F.
G. B. Dimlee, Co. K.
Charles Hecker, Co. A.
Leonard Strait, Co. C.
George Whitman, Co. C.
Stephen Sweet, Co. G.
W. A. Green, Co. L.
Albert Bagner, Co. A.
John Williams, Co. A.
John Putnam Co. A.

Not Classified.

Amos Hoff.
Seasell Cox.
John Wallace.
Samuel Waters.
Jesse Hubbs.
George Stanton.

FIRST NORTH CAROLINA, (COLORED.)

Major Archibald Boyle—right leg.
Wiley Foster, Co. B.
Adam Nathan, Co. B.
Scotfall Bouse Co. D.
Eliy Spencer, Co. —.
A. B. Obman Co. E.
Benjamin Spencer, Co. E.
William Henry, Co. E.
John Wanford, Co. F—back.
Albert Cortes, Co. G—drummer—both thighs.
Warren Morphest, Co. G.
William Moss, Co. G.
George H. Myers, Co. H—knee.
Job Gregory, Co. H.
Benjamin Turner, Co. I.
H. Sprowls, Co. K.
Henry Goodman, Co. K.

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS, (COLORED.)

Julius Williams, Co. D—body.
Jason Champlin, Co. K—thigh.
William Morris, Co. K—thigh.
George Brown, Co. G.
James Goodrich, Co. C.
Benjamin Harbens, Co. E.
Isaac Hawkins, Co. D.
Wm. Mitchell, Co. F—hip.
Robert Riley, Co. F—hip.

FIFTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS (COLORED.)

George Morris, Co. F.
Joseph Artist, Co. K.
Adam Moss, Co. I.
Edward Johnson, Co. G.
Frederick Mitchell, Co. A.
Henry Saunders, Co. F.
William J. Smith, Co. G.
Charles Banster, Co. C.

FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

W. H. Sorker—both legs.
Thomas Duppe, Co. M.
John Shea, Co. M.
William Logran, Co. M.
Adalbert Jay, Co. M.

THIRD UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

J. D. Williams, Co. E—body
Tim. Collins, Co C—back.
Ant. Price, Co. E—head and arm, in hospital.

THIRD RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

James Havins, Co. C.

UNKNOWN.

One soldier died Feb. 24.

The names marked "in hospital," are those whose condition has not thus far permitted their removal from the hospital to Lake City. All not so marked have convalesced sufficiently to permit removal to hospitals in the interior.

S. MORRELL, Surgeon F. A. C. S.
Official: WM. G. BARR, A. A. G.
LAKE CITY, March 31, 1864.

WHIT.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

News from the Red River—Large Quantities of Cotton Captured—Our Troops Reported to have been Driven from the Big Black—Rebels Firing on Steamers—Defeat and Capture of Rebels in Kentucky.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 17.

The steamer *Mesa* was fired into on Tuesday night near Fort Pillow by fifty rebels in Federal uniform, supposed to have been the rear guard of the enemy, who are withdrawing in a northern direction.

It is believed that FORREST has not yet removed his headquarters from Jackson, Tenn.

The steamer *Iroquois* has arrived here from New-Orleans with 150 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Her officers report that the rebel force under Gen. WIRT ADAMS, drove our troops from the Big Black a week ago, and took several hundred prisoners.

The steamer *Hope* passed here to-day with a large cargo of groceries and 150 bales of cotton, for St. Louis. She was fired into by guerrillas when fifteen miles above Memphis. The fire was returned, dispersing the rebels.

The steamer *Liberty* also passed here to-day for Louisville, with 4111 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Ike Hammett*, from Alexandria, Red River, on the 2d instant, arrived here to-day, with four more guns from Fort de Russey; also, two barges, containing 600 bales of cotton, prizes to the navy.

Four thousand bales of cotton are reported to be up the Black and Yazoo Rivers.

The gunboats *Asamgar, Ouachita, Chachitas* and *Lafayette* have gone up these rivers to secure this cotton, and two other gunboats have been ordered to assist them, and ten gunboats are up the Red River. This accounts for but one gunboat being at Fort Pillow at the time the rebels attacked it.

The Red River is rising.

The steamer *Golden Gate*, from Memphis, for Fort Pillow, laden with boat stores and private freight, was taken possession of by guerrillas on the night of the 12th instant, at Bradley's Landing, fifteen miles above Memphis. The boat, passengers and crew were robbed of everything.

The steamer *Chester* was fired into near Augusta, on the White River, a few days ago, and one man was killed and three wounded.

All steamers approaching the shore above Duvall's are fired into.

A private letter, dated Greenville, Miss., April 13, states that the hospital steamer was recently sunk on shoals above Alexandria on the Red River, and also that the navy were capturing large quantities of cotton in that region.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sunday, April 17.

On Thursday, Col. GALLUP, while falling back to get an advantageous position, attacked 1,000 rebels, killing and wounding 30, including a rebel Colonel, and capturing 30 rebels, 100 horses, and 200 saddles.

Near Selbyville the rebel advance ran into Col. TRUE'S advance, which was going from West Liberty to Selbyville, and which captured six rebels and then pressed forward to join Col. GALLUP.

Forty citizens of Booneville whipped seventy-five of GRAFE'S guerrillas.

It is reported there are no rebels in Perry or Breathitt Counties, Whitesburg, in the interior of the latter county, has been evacuated by the rebel forces there, JACK MAY, their Colonel, having ordered them to reinforce the rebel forces under Col. EDWARDS, near Piketon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Gillmore to be Relieved from Command.

Passage of the National Bank Bill in the House.

The Total Circulation Limited to $300,000,000.

Introduction of Propositions for Taxation and Revenue.

Factious Opposition of the Democracy to Revenue Measures.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

It is reported that Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE will be immediately recalled from duty in front of Charleston, and ordered on service elsewhere. It is not unlikely, notwithstanding this change, that our iron-clads will be alongside Charleston wharf before the incoming Summer has gone out. Gen. HAGEN is mentioned as the successor of Gen. GILLMORE in the Department of the South.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, after consultation with the President and Secretary of War, to-day determined to send a sub-committee, composed of Senator WADE and Representative GOOCH, to Fort Pillow to inquire into all the facts relating to that affair. The committee will leave this evening for the scene of their labors and expect to be absent about two weeks.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day considered at length the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill. They have adopted most of the Senate's amendments, and will probably report it to the House to-morrow.

BOUNTY TO NINE-MONTHS' MEN.

The Senate Military Committee have reported against the House bill providing for the payment of twenty-five dollars bounty to nine-months' men.

PERSONAL.

Gen. PLEASANTON is still at St. Louis, awaiting orders. Gen. KILPATRICK left this evening for Memphis.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

THE DRAFT.

In order to correct erroneous impressions, it is proper to state that the President's order, of March last, requires that the amounts of men raised by voluntary enlistments be made up to April 15, and the draft be made as soon thereafter as practicable. No authority is given for the assertion that it will take place on the 1st of May. There are more or less necessary and real delays connected with a proper adjustment of accounts with a view to a draft. But the reports of additional and unreal cases, to which currency has been given, serve only to increase the difficulties.

GEN. HURLBURT RELIEVED.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, has been ordered to take command of the Department of West Tennessee, in place of Gen. HURLBURT, who has been relieved and ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant-General at Washington. Gen. WASHBURN left this city, to-day, for Memphis.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

The bill which recently passed the House to establish postal communication between the United States and Brazil is likely to meet the approval of the Senate. No subsidies are intended, and the amount to be expended is not to exceed $150,000, and the service is to be thrown open to competition. The carefully collected facts and figures produced in Mr. ALLEY'S speech on the subject, showing wherein, by our neglect, we have lost immense revenues, while Great Britain has largely benefited by her postal policy, viewed in a commercial connection, secured to the measure a greater support than was expected in the present condition of the country.

THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

The resolution passed to-day for night sessions may be regarded as an evidence of the determination of the majority of the House to bring this Session of Congress to a close at the earliest practicable moment, perhaps about June 1. Some of the Senators, however, express the opinion that Congress will remain here until July.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

There was a full attendance at the Union or Republican caucus, to-night, at the Capitol, the object being to arrange and expedite the business of the House. It was agreed to take up the Internal Tax Bill at noon to-morrow, and continue its consideration until the hour of recess. No unnecessary debate is to be indulged in; but a fair opportunity will be afforded for explanations of amendments according to the rules. For the evening the ordinary business will be taken up. All who attended the caucus were unanimously in favor of passing the Tax Bill at the earliest practical moment, as well as all other measures of a public character.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed in executive session the following nominations:

DANIEL W. WILDER, of Kansas, Surveyor-General of the District of Kansas and Nebraska.

First Lieut. PHILIP C. KENNEDY, to be Captain; and Second Lieut. J. C. HARRIS, to be First Lieut. in the Marine Corps.

APPOINTMENTS.

THOMAS A. OSBORNE has been appointed United States Marshal for Kansas, in place of McDOWELL, recently elected Mayor of Leavenworth, and GEORGE W. DEMING, of that State, has been appointed Paymaster.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned *sine die* to-day, after announcing decisions of a long list of cases.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 10.40 loan reported at the TREASURY Department, to-day, amounted to $6,000,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

THE INDIANS IN IDAHO.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) reported back a report of the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the Idaho Indians. Ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to ascertain the settlement of certain private land claims in California. Referred to the Committee on Lands.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) reported from the Finance Committee the Army Appropriation Bill, with unimportant amendments, the only difference in the appropriations being the specific enumeration of items in hospital supplies, the aggregate being $6,927,500, instead of $6,935,000.

THE CHEMICAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House Appropriation Bill, for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, as reported by Mr. FESSENDEN, Saturday, from the Senate Finance Committee.

The amendment increasing the appropriation to pay clerks and employes of the War Department, some $600,000, was agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment was adopted increasing the pay of messengers and others to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent., and not over $600 per annum.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) addressed the Senate a few moments on the inadequacy of the appropriation for legal assistance, and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said that the agents and counsels in California had surveyed the power of the Government against poor and unfortunate individuals in regard to private land titles. The claims of these people had been overthrown in cases where really the Government had no interest. Mr. SUMNER himself received $60,000 for brief services in these such cases, by employing the power of the money of the United States Government for that purpose. It was necessary that men should know something of Mexican and Spanish law in these cases. The policy of the agents of the last Administration in these cases needed to be, first to find out what lands were in dispute, and then, if the parties could not agree, further to antagonize them. Fifty millions of land had been entailed upon private land claims in California by men who are as bold and persistent as they are ignorant.

The bill was not completed in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. MORGAN the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

THE BOUNDARY OF IOWA.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill extending the western boundary of that State to the Missouri River.

All the above were appropriately referred.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a resolution that after to-day, until otherwise ordered, excepting Saturday, the House will take a recess at 6½ P. M., to meet again at 8 o'clock for the transaction of business. During the day session the House will consider the Internal Revenue Bill, &c., and during the evening session such bills as the House may order.

The resolution was agreed to by a vote of Yeas, 93; Nays, 22.

TAXATION, CURRENCY AND REVENUE.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 18, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 45 bbls. Ashes, 5,220 bbls. Flour, 561 bbls. and 1,313 bags Corn Meal, 542 bush. Wheat, 5,627 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye, 1,980 bush. Oats, 5,315 bushels Malt, 5,315 pkgs. Provisions and 501 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet, at $8 87½@$9 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at former prices. We quote Java at 30c.@31c.; Laguayra and Marcaibo at 28c.@29c.; Rio at 26c.@28c.; Jamaica at 45c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 26c.@27c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—Continues in quiet demand, at former rates. Sales at Metal Exchange of 70c.@80c. ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues very dull, the inquiry from shippers and regular home buyers being quite limited; prices are down 10@15c. ₩ bbl. below Saturday's closing quotations, and still favor purchasers. Sales since our last 9,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $7 15@$7 40, poor to choice extra State at $7 90@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop, extra Ohio shipping brands at $7 45@$8 20, chiefly at $7 50@$8, ₩ bbl.

Superfine and Western	$7 15 @$7 60
Extra State	7 50 @ 8 00
Superfine Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship. brds.	7 90 @ 8 20
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	8 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	8 10 @ 9 75

Fancy to very choice extra Missouri | 8 00 @11 00

Southern Flour continues very quiet at a further reduction of 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $7 85@$8 45 for very poor to good; $8 45@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 450 bbls. extra at $7 60@$7 90 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 40@$6 35 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $5 65@$6 for Jersey; $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Total sales 109 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected to-day, and prices have been altogether nominal. No important sales transpired. We quote (nominally) Amber Western at $1 62@$1 65; Red Western at $1 78@$1 82; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 75@$1 76; Milwaukee Club at $1 72@$1 75; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 72, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in limited demand, at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, at $1 22 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 32@$1 34 for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal, at $1 35@$1 36 ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 86c.@90c.; Western at 89c.@90c., with some fine lots reported at 91c.; State at 86c.@90c., ₩ bushel. Barley continues dull, at $1 20@$1 55, as to quality, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 35@$1 40 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request and firm, at $1 20@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive, at 18c.@32c. for poor to choice.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $2 15 ₩ gallon; Tar $9@$9 25 ₩ bbl.; Rosin $12@$13 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, at irregular prices. We quote Crude Whale at 91 10@1 12½; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 87½; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 04@$1 05; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 17. Crude Petroleum at 36c.@41c. here; Refined do., at 64c.@67c. free, and 56c.@57c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and much cheaper to-day. Sales since our last, 5,100 bbls., at $26 45@$26 62½, chiefly at $26 50 for New Mess and $27 25 for do. for June delivery; $23 25@$25 50 for Old Mess; $20@$20 75 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 75@$19 25 for Thin Mess, and $19 50@$20 25 for Old and New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 14c.@13½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, in packages, to-day in lots to suit request at 12½c.@13c. according to quality. Bacon sides continue very dull, the inquiry from shippers and regular home buyers being quite limited; prices are down 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. below Saturday's closing quotations, and still favor purchasers. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at 67 15@67 40, poor to choice extra State at 67 90@68, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop, extra Ohio shipping brands at $7 45@$8 20, chiefly at $7 50@$8, ₩ bbl.

Superfine and Western	97

REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AUCTION SALES.

PROPOSALS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTELS.

LOST AND FOUND.

FARMS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

Entertainments This Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Gamilda.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Lotarina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Marble Heart.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Femmes de Revolution—Le Vieux de la Bastille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Asiatic Giant, Tyrone Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Roving War Pigeons, Infant Drummer, &c., in all Issue; Point of Ohio's Gave; Harmonic, Ogden, Hughes and Trowbar Wrestlers, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Synagogotion.

IRVING HALL—(To-day)—Concert.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evening of Music.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Le Diable.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Jean Baudry.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition.....$10.

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And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
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E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamer *Fulton* at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, we have later advices from the Department of the South. She brings the intelligence of the capture by the gunboat *South Carolina*, of the rebel blockade-running steamer *Alliance*, in Calibogue Sound, Savannah River, where she had got aground. She is a fine Clyde-built steamer, with a cargo of assorted groceries, the value of which, with the steamer, was estimated at $200,000. The Captain and crew were captured asleep. Gen. Patton Anderson, commanding the rebel forces in Florida, had sent to Gen. Hayes, commanding our forces at Jacksonville, a full list of our soldiers wounded at Olustee, and now in the hands of the enemy. The list will be found elsewhere.

The steamship *Havana*, from New-Orleans April 10, and Havana April 12, arrived at this port yesterday, but brings little news—her advices being only one day later. The convention had reached the fourth day of the session, but had yet transacted no important business.

From North Carolina we learn, by way of Newbern, that the rebels are experiencing great difficulty in enforcing their conscription in the western part of that State. Several rebel officers and soldiers have recently been hung for attempting to enforce the conscription. The Raleigh *Confederate*, in speaking of the prospects of the election of Hon. W. W. Holden, (Conservative,) for Governor, says it "depends on the success of their armies. If they are successful, Holden will be defeated; if they meet with a repulse, this election by a large majority is certain."

Some further particulars of the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow have been received. The *atrocities committed by the rebels are almost beyond belief*. An affidavit, made at Cairo by a wounded soldier, declares that the Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry was, while living, nailed to a board by the rebels and thrown into the flames of a burning building at Fort Pillow.

A report comes from Cairo, brought by a steamer from the Lower Mississippi, to the effect that a week ago the rebels, under Gen. Wirt Adams, drove our forces from their position on the Big Black River, and took several hundred prisoners. The rumor is not very reliable. Four of our gunboats had gone up the Big Black and Yazoo, to capture cotton.

Since the attack on Fort Pillow, cases of steamers being fired into have been much more numerous. Several were fired into on Saturday and Sunday, between Memphis and the fort.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool April 2, via Queenstown April 4, and the *Sarmatia*, from Southampton April 6, arrived at this port yesterday. In the House of Commons on the 5th, Lord Cranborne moved for the correspondence relating to the dismissal of British Consuls from Southern ports, when Earl Russell, in reply, defended the action of Lord Lyons, and showed that the said Consuls had been dismissed for a good and sufficient reason—for using their official positions to aid the rebels. Mr. Stansfeld had resigned his position in the Government, as Junior Lord of the Treasury, because of the connection of his name with Mazzini and the Greco conspiracy. Garibaldi, with his two sons, arrived at Southampton on the 3d, and was received with great enthusiasm. He received an address from the corporation, to which he responded in very badly broken English. Afterward he embarked for the Isle of Wight on a visit to Mr. Seely, M. P. He would enter London April 11 as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. It was rumored in London that an attempt would soon be made to oust the Ministry, and proceedings in Parliament for the next few weeks would probably be very animated. The steamship *Great Eastern* had been taken up by the contractors, Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., to lay the Atlantic cable next year. The bombardment of Dybböl continued, and one-third of the town of Sonderborg had been burned. The latest dispatches from allied sources represent their forces as making gradual but certain advances. All the Powers that signed the treaty of 1852 had consented to send representatives to the conference, but no answer had been received from the Germanic Diet. The basis of the conference would be an effort to restore peace, but no armistice would take place. Rumors that Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican throne were doubtful were again in circulation. It was reported that the Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession. The Pope's health had entirely recovered.

GENERAL NEWS.

The $973,100 worth of stock of the Soldiers' Bounty Fund, awarded by the Comptroller on Saturday, and noticed in the Times yesterday, was all at premium rates above 24 ₩ cent., and the premiums net $30,607 75, or a fraction over 3 ₩ cent. The 24 ₩ cent. premium bids were excluded from acceptance.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned without day. In the Board of Councilmen the matter of the publication of the Corporation Manual was discussed. Mr. Jaques objected that the Manual was altogether too costly and bulky; that there was a great deal of unnecessary matter printed, of interest only to the antiquarian; and that its cost last year was three times that of the State Manual. The resolution authorizing the printing of 2,000 copies was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered, and the matter referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a Grand Jury was impannaled and Judge Russell delivered a very able and learned charge to them. Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, appeared to conduct the trial of cases on the part of the people. Michael Barry and Thomas Doran pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and were remanded until Friday for sentence. Catharine Coleman pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods, and she was remanded until Friday. The Court adjourned until this morning.

The examination in the case of John W. Hunter, charged with defrauding the Government, was again adjourned yesterday until Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, owing to the continued absence of Judge Pierrepont, senior counsel for the accused.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank, yesterday, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, and the Board of Directors, resigned.

The Associated Banks of this City have run so short of Greenbacks as, under the recent sales of Gold and Exchange by the Treasury, to produce a sudden and violent panic in the Money and Stock Markets. Greenbacks were yesterday at a premium over Certified Bank Checks, and sellers of Gold or Exchange made a difference of 1@1½ ₩ cent. The Stock circles were agitated almost beyond precedent. About noon the failure of Messrs. Morgan & Co., heavy speculators in Fort Wayne and other Railway and Mining Stocks, was announced. Other less important suspensions followed. Gold left off at 168¾@170. The Railways went down 5 to 25 ₩ cent. on actual sales through the day.

The stringency in the money market yesterday effectually squelched speculative operations in Produce and Merchandise, and arrested even regular movements temporarily, especially at the Produce Exchange, where Flour declined 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., Wheat 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel, Whisky 2c. ₩ gallon, Butter 2c. ₩ lb., and Hog products generally were cheaper, with a very moderate inquiry. Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Spices, Hides, Leather and Wool were less sought after, and were less buoyant. The freight market was quite dull.

With 3,200 cattle in the Forty-fourth-street yards, Monday, and 200 sold there Friday and Saturday, but credited to this week, trade opened moderately brisk, and it took very good droves to bring the prices of last week. The cattle are generally of superior quality, which really made the most cheaper when sold at the quotations of Monday week. Butchers were shy, some of them declaring that their beef cost 18c. ₩ lb. last week, and none of them were willing to pay over 17c. now. Sheep are very scarce and have advanced more than 1c. ₩ lb.

Congress—The People—Taxation.

The reluctance to tax heavily which Congress has displayed ever since the war began, and, we regret to say, is still displaying, is very remarkable, and is fast becoming incomprehensible. The voice of the public, as expressed through the press, is *now* strongly in favor of the imposition of as heavy burdens *as may be necessary to meet at least the* larger portion of the public expenditure; but the indisposition of the House of Representatives to comply with this demand seems now fully as great as ever it was. The Tax Bill is postponed till the latter half of the session—is introduced slowly and heavily, and apparently with much groaning and moaning; and when ready for action, it is made to stand aside for that most unprofitable of all occupations, the discussion of declamatory resolutions. Moreover, the rapid depreciation of the currency, involving as it inevitably does irretrievable injury to the public credit, and threatening us with national bankruptcy—the calamity which we have all of us always most dreaded, which our enemies have steadily predicted, and on which they now most rely for our overthrow—though it sends a thrill of alarm and anxiety throughout the entire country, seems to produce no more impression on Congress than a railroad accident or a Copperhead riot.

It is very difficult to account for this horror of taxation on the part of the National Legislature, except by ascribing it to a very false notion of the state of public feeling. Congressmen evidently imagine that people have learned nothing from the events of the last three years, and that we are all still under the impression that we can pay the expenses of the war by means of loans and paper money alone. There could not, we are satisfied, be a greater mistake. It was perfectly proper and prudent for the Government at the outset of the war to rely mainly or even wholly on these two resources. The issue of as much inconvertible paper as would suffice to displace the gold and silver in circulation, is a perfectly legitimate financial expedient in a sudden and great emergency, and so is the borrowing of as much of the capital of the country as may not be otherwise employed. And with the ideas which were then prevalent in all quarters as to the probable duration of the war, there was nothing wonderful in the general desire that the Treasury Department should not resort to heavy taxation until these two sources of supply had been exhausted.

But there has since then a wonderful change come over the spirit of our dream. Everybody has now, no matter what his political opinions may be, a just estimate of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. And the depreciation of the currency, under the influence of over-issues of paper, has now been brought home to the minds of the masses in a way which no amount of politico-economical preaching would ever have done. There was not much use in preaching the necessity for taxation to a people who had never been taxed, and who had no practical acquaintance with the cost of a great war, as long as any other means of paying the bills remained unexhausted. But the most ignorant and stupid person in the community has received a sharp lesson, and is still daily receiving it, in the inconvenience of trying to carry on war without paying taxes. The most tremendous burdens ever imposed by any Government on any community would not equal, in the same length of time, the losses which all classes and conditions at the North have sustained during the last six months, owing to the depreciation of the currency, and the consequent rise of prices, and derangement of trade and industry. Everybody feels it, from the apple-dealer to the banker; everybody knows that it would be better for him to pay ten per cent. on his income, besides excise duties on everything produced or sold, than live the life of uncertainty and anxiety we are now leading; putting out of sight altogether the effect of the paper inflation on the progress of the war, and on our national credit.

Consequently we hold that the supposition that people are not ready for heavy and stringent taxation—that sooner than encounter it, they prefer going on, as they now are, or that they do not understand the nature of the crisis through which they are passing,—is so notoriously untrue, that if it influences Congress in shrinking from the Tax Bill; they must be so ignorant of the feelings of their constituents as to be unfit to represent them; and if they are not influenced by it, their recent behavior indicates an indifference to the public interests so gross and shameless as to be very little, if anything, short of the treason the majority are so fond of denouncing. Not to provide for the wants of the Treasury at this moment, both by imposing taxes and paying them, is to be guilty of as wicked and mischievous connivance at the rebellion, as either serving in the ranks of its armies or giving information to its Generals. If anybody wants to know what "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" is, we cannot give him a better idea of it than by pointing to a member of Congress who now allows his mind to be occupied about anything but taxation.

A Word to the European Admirers of Southern Chivalry.

We commend the accounts of last Tuesday's massacre at Fort Pillow, now confirmed in its important features, to the attention of the enthusiastic defenders of the Rebel Confederacy in England and France. For some years, Mr. Spence, and his co-laborers in the Anglo-rebel Press, have been picturing to an admiring public the gallant and heroic chivalry of the South struggling for independence, and the slave bound by a thousand ties of affection and respect to his patriarchal master. The aristocratic class of England and the polished circles of France have been appealed to for sympathy with "the only aristocracy" on the Western Continent. The North has been painted as sordid, vulgar and low-born; the South as chivalrous and noble. The sympathies of a large part of the aristocracy of Great Britain are now with the South, in part because they believe that the Confederacy is an association of *gentlemen*, and the North a mob and a vulgar Democracy.

We commend to these admirers of *the Southern system, the specimen just given of* the chivalry and civilization of the new member they hope to introduce into the family of nations. A fort is taken after no very severe assault or long siege, where hot blood has not been aroused, and at once the conquerers proceed to a general butchery of the prisoners. Three hundred black soldiers and fifty-six white are murdered in cold blood. Other atrocities are reported, such as bayoneting the sick and wounded, shooting women and children, and burying alive a number of wounded black prisoners.

The sole pretence for this outbreak of cruelty, is the fact that slaves have been enlisted by our Government, and that these unhappy soldiers were mostly black.

There is nothing in this horrid burst of revenge which will much surprise the Northern public. We have long understood the civilization that springs from the plantation and *the slave-pen. We well know the savage* habits begotten by irresponsible power. The gilding and tinsel which covered the barbaric reality of Southern society, have long been rubbed off to Northern eyes. Since the butchery of Northern prisoners at Bull Run—after the nameless atrocities and petty cruelties inflicted on our helpless soldiers in Southern prisons—after the most savage massacre of Lawrence—with a thousand experiences of Southern civilization fresh in our memories—not the most rabid Pro-Slavery man in the North ventures any longer to talk of Southern honor or chivalry, or the humanity of slaveholders.

Years before the war, this journal, in a series of letters which have since become the authority as to the true condition of Southern society—under the name of Mr. Olmsted—exposed the sham and pretence of Southern culture and refinement, and showed that power, without limits or responsibility, must beget cruelty and tyranny. Facts have only confirmed more terribly these observations. Every man now understands that the worst effect of Slavery is not on the blacks. The personal dishonor, treachery and cruelty shown and practiced by Southern rebels in this war, are the most conclusive arguments ever uttered against the system.

But, apparently, there are many in Europe who are yet beguiled by slaveholding sophistry. We would respectfully present to them this new exhibition of the civilization of the slave-pen. The murder of unarmed prisoners for their color, and the burying alive of the wounded, will be original and interesting exhibitions to Europe of Southern refinement. We congratulate the aristocratic friends of the Confederacy on their new companion, who comes with the slave-whip and bloody hands to join their polite circle. How pleasant must be the thought to the many defenders of the slaveholders' Confederacy in Europe, that this is the form of civilization they have been spending means and time and breath to found among the nations of the world.

On the Northern side we can proudly call attention to the fact that not a single public and legalized deed of cruelty has been committed, and no bloody acts of revenge by any number of individuals in our victories. Personal and individual cases of violence there may have been, here and there, but nothing more. We have erred on the side of civilization and humanity, if at all. The record of the South is known around the globe. And it is between these two forms of civilization that the contest is going on in the New World. The struggle is, which shall shape the destinies of this continent—the habits and morality and humanity begotten of Slavery and barbarism, or those which have sprung from Freedom and Christianity. And between these combatants the culture and wealth of England have, now for three years, in the main, stood neutral! We can only hope that such horrible occurrences as this of Fort Pillow will at least open the eyes of a few.

New Commander for West Tennessee.—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburne, lately on duty in the Department of the Gulf, has been appointed to the command of the Department of West Tennessee, in the stead of Gen. Hurlbut, who has been relieved and ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant-General at Washington. We trust and believe that this appointment will prove an excellent one. Gen. Washburn has seen service in Tennessee before, and has an excellent repute both as a soldier and administrator. There is no secondary department which requires more eminent capacity and a more honorable character for its proper management than this. It is most tempting ground for the rebel Generals, both for such operations as those now being carried on by Forrest, and for larger movements such as have been threatened by Dr. Polk. Unless the rebels are driven entirely out of the department, they can give us great annoyance, and neutralize a very large body of our troops. Beside his important and difficult military duties, the Commander at Memphis has great labor of an administrative kind. In the first place, Tennessee is undergoing the process of political reorganization, which has been almost entirely baulked in the western section of the State by the everlasting irruptions of rebels. In the second place, Memphis is the seat and centre of the great speculative and cotton-trading operations on the Mississippi River, and a commander whose integrity is less than perfect is apt to become the tool of knaves. In the third place, the City of Memphis itself, which at the present time has a population of between thirty and forty thousand, is under military rule, and requires firm and just executive direction.

The havoc that Forrest's gang is playing throughout the region of country between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers cannot be at all realized from the telegraphic accounts of his operations. But it is not merely during the last few weeks that it has suffered from rebel ravages. It has been in a condition of chronic and appalling suffering for two years. The rebels have had nearly everything their own way, except at our *posts along the Mississippi River, which were* guarded by Admiral Porter's gunboats.

If Gen. Washburn shall succeed in remedying the dreadful state of affairs in his new department—if he can expel and keep out the rebel raiders and ravagers, restore order after anarchy, and at the same time repress the rapacity of speculative harpies, and save society from the total corruption which threatens it,—he will certainly have deserved well of his country.

Blue Monday in Wall-street.—Yesterday was an awfully "blue day" in Wall-street. The liberal subscriptions for the Government Ten-Forties, the heavy payments for duties at the Custom-house, the calling in of loans and *the rapid contraction of the volume of circulating* notes by the banks, all tended to increase the stringency in the money market and the panic in stocks and merchandise. At the various sessions of the Stock Boards, as well as in the open Street, stocks were *thrown on the market unreservedly, and* prices were depressed—*lightly on Government* securities, but most fearfully on nearly the whole list of "fancies." Principals were mercilessly sacrificed by their brokers, margins wiped out, contracts repudiated, abusive epithets lustily interchanged, and some lively pugilistic exercise indulged in, much to the entertainment of disinterested and patriotic spectators of "the slaughter of the innocents." At the close of the day's festivities lame ducks were a drug in the market, and the erstwhile much envied stock gamblers could find none so poor as to do them reverence. They have sowed the wind and have reaped the whirlwind.

Concert To-night.—The grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given this evening at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the cause of Poland, deserves to be a success, as well on account of the eminence of the artists who are to take part in it, and the distinguished committee of ladies under whose patronage it is given, as of the charitable object it is intended to subserve. There are few programmes that can show a more powerful array of names than this, and we are quite sure that the public will give the grand concert the great success it merits.

April Nineteenth.—Miss Anna Dickinson will lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute on subjects suggested by the day, it being the anniversary of two historical events, viz.: The battle of Lexington, 1775, and the murder of Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore in 1861.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Visit of the Public School Children—Commencement of the Third Week—Receipts, Incidents, &c.

Yesterday, the thirteenth day of the Fair, was a clear, bright day, and the buildings though very well filled, were not quite as crowded as was expected. The attendance, however, was good, and the receipts for sales satisfactory.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:	
Sales to 3 o'clock P. M.	$12,636 40
Admissions, Fourteenth-street	4,618 75
Admissions, Union-square	1,093 75
Donations	2,693 55
Total	$21,052 45

REPORTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union-square gross receipts	$51,161 67
Restaurant gross receipts	40,800 00
Fire Department gross receipts	21,000 00
Indian Department gross receipts	2,000 00

THE SWORDS.

As the close of the fair approaches this excitement increases. Last night at the close of the fair the total number of votes cast at the Fourteenth-street building was 10,976, of which

McClellan had rec'd	5,502	Scattering	189
Grant	5,207	McClellan's maj.	295

One gentleman gave $2 for Gen. Fremont, after that the highest vote cast by any one person was $1 for Grant.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—*Parts I. and II.*, adjourned until Wednesday. *Part III.*—Nos. 616, 620, 1226, 1046, 813, 1211, 1499, 600, 903, 1266, 1832, 917, 1119, 1571, 1227, 1617, 639, 1555, 273, 1537.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 2105, 4371, 2095, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2025, 2027, 2030, 2041, 2042, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051. *Part II.*—Nos. 2430, 2270, 2292, 1093, 2332, 694, 2720, 2234, 1789, 2002, 2023, 2026, 2044, 2166.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the week.

THE BALTIMORE FAIR.

A Speech from President Lincoln—The Fort Pillow Massacre—His Views on Reconstruction.

Baltimore, Monday, April 18.

The inauguration exercises of the great fair, at the American Institute, to-night, were very impressive. The display was exceedingly fine. The immense building was thronged. President Lincoln made a speech.

Speaker Colfax and Senator Wilson accompanied the President to Baltimore. The President's appearance in the hall was greeted with tremendous applause, which continued some moments. After the inaugural address by Gov. Bradford, the President was loudly called for, and in response he proceed to make a brief address.

He referred to the great change that had taken place in Baltimore in the last three years. Truly, he said, the world moves. At the commencement of the war the soldiers of the Union could not pass through Baltimore unmolested; and now we have this large assemblage of people brought together to do them honor, and provide for their wants and make them comfortable. All honor to the brave patriots who had wrought the change, and to the noble women who aided them. When this war began scarcely one individual supposed it would have lasted till now. All thought it would have ended in some way in a much shorter time. Very few at that time thought the institution of Slavery would be very much effected by it; but these expectations were not realized, and here we are, [laughter,] and Slavery has been somewhat effected. [Great laughter.] So true is it, my friends, that man proposes and God disposes. The world, he said, had long been in want of a correct definition of the word Freedom. While all professed to advocate liberty, there was in the minds of many a very opposite view of what liberty was. With one man liberty implied to work for himself and do as he pleased with the proceeds of his labor. With others liberty meant to *do as you* pleased with other men and their labor. One of these two conflicting ideas would have to give way to the other. He thought from some occurrences, which had only lately taken place in Maryland, that her people were about to determine which of these views of freedom should control her destiny.

The President then passed on to refer to a matter which he said he supposed was just now deeply agitating the minds of the people all over the country. He alluded to the occurrence which was reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi River—the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the Confederates. Many supposed that the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of these colored soldiers. He desired to say that all such were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced that it was a duty to so employ them, he did not hesitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act—responsible before the Christian world. Responsible for it he should stand in the eye of the historian. Responsible for it he stood before God, and he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed it was right. But when the *Government determined to make soldiers* of these colored people, he thought it only just that *they should have the same protection as the white* soldier; [applause;] and he hesitated not to declare that the Government would so protect them to the utmost of its power. Whenever a clear, authenticated case should be made out, retribution would follow. It had hitherto been difficult to ascertain with that certainty which should govern a decision in a matter so serious. But in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought they were likely to find a clear case. The Government had no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre. But he himself feared that the facts as related were true. When the Government does know the facts from official sources, and they are substantiated the reports, retribution will be surely given. [Applause.] But how should that retribution be administered, was a question still to be settled. Would it be right to take the life of prisoners in Washington, in Fort Delaware or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared? Would it be right to take the prisoners captured, say at Vicksburg, and shoot *him*, for acts of which he was not guilty, and which it will probably be found were the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only one man.

The President reiterated that the Government would not fail to visit retribution when the facts were clearly proven.

Throughout his remarks were warmly applauded, especially his enunciation of a determination to visit retribution for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

THE CHENANGO CALAMITY.

Burial of the Victims Yesterday—Imposing Masonic Ceremonies.

The funeral of the unclaimed victims by the disaster on board the United States gunboat *Chenango*, took place at the Marine Hospital yesterday, in presence of a large concourse, principally members of the Masonic fraternity, some of the friends of deceased, and the officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel.

The names of those interred in the Hospital burying-ground are as follows: George Wilson, seaman; Mitchel Redy, coal-heaver; Wheeler Sherman, ordinary seaman; Archibald Fleming, second-class fireman; Samuel Randall, seaman; Charles Wild seaman (coxswain;) Wm. Bone, second-class fireman; Wm. M. Weir, seaman (quarter-gunner.)

The bodies were inclosed in plain coffins, and borne singly to the burying ground, where a large grave had been prepared, into which the dead were placed side by side. The remains of Mr. Weir were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, provided by his friends, which was placed in the chapel of the hospital, where the funeral service took place. The Rev. Dr. Chauncy S. Seward, Chaplain of the Hospital, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tuttiett, of St. Paul's Church, Williamsburg, officiated. Mr. Seward made a brief address from the text, "The Lesson for the Hour," in which he alluded in feeling terms to the calamity by which so many were called to their last account, and advised his hearers that in view of the uncertainty of life they should always be prepared to meet their God. Mr. Tuttiett made a prayer, and the coffin, covered with the naval ensign, on which were the caps of the other seven victims, was borne on the shoulders of six of the sailors of the *Chenango* to the front of the hospital, where the procession was formed in the following order:

Navy-yard Band.
Coffin borne by six sailors, and twelve others acting as pall-bears on either side.
Detachment of twenty seamen.
Guard of Marines.

Officers of the *Chenango* as follows:
Captain, T. Scott Fillebrown; Acting Ensigns, Layton, Adams and Crossman; Master's Mates, Jacobs and Goodman; Captain's Clerk, Belknap; Paymaster's Clerk, Stevens; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Goodhue.

Civilians, Freemasons and others.

They proceeded to Flushing-avenue, and thence to the rear of the hospital grounds, where the cemetery is located, and the coffin was placed alongside of the others.

The funeral of Second Assistant Engineer Murray took place on the conclusion of the other ceremonies, and was conducted by the members of Fortitude Lodge No. 19 of Free and Accepted Masons, under the marshalship of Brothers Charles L. Kirby and Thomas Craig. The body was conveyed to the Green, on the easterly side of the hospital, where the usual masonic ceremonies were performed by Worshipful Master Taylor, after which it was placed in a hearse, and the procession, headed by the *North Carolina* Band, marched through Flushing-avenue, Navy, Sands and Fulton streets to the ferry. Mr. Murray belonged to Baltimore, and his remains will be interred there. Worshipful Master Taylor, Junior Warden Sven Ramsey, and Master John J. Wurm, accompanied the body to the late home of the deceased.

The bodies of the following have been removed by relatives and friends:

J. A. Cahill, First Assistant-Engineer, acting Chief; Albert Murray, Second Assistant-Engineer; Frank P. Root, acting Second Assistant-Engineer, (taken in charge by Hoboken Lodge of Freemasons, and buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens;) Harry Livingston, coal heaver; Bernard Boyle, first-class firemen; John M. Smith, first-class boy; Joseph Lyons, seaman, (shipped as;) Martin Mehir, landsman, (Captain's boy;) John Ready, landsman; Joseph A. McCumbe, Engineer's yeoman; John Murphy, firemen; John Maher, coal heaver; James Smith, seaman, (quarter's mate.)

The body of Acting Third Engineer John Wines, is still lying in the vault awaiting the arrival of friends from Portland, Maine.

One more victim died yesterday, named Hudson Lakes, ordinary seaman. This makes a total of 23 deaths thus far.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the disaster on board the *Chenango* will be commenced in the Coroner's room, City Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First page.

of New-York, Alfred Ryan, Shellabarger, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Pruyn of New-York, Pendleton, Perham, Price, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Maine, Richardson, Robinson of New-York, Rollins, Sloan, Smith, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Wadsworth, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-York, Washburn of Indiana, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—76.

Nays—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Baxter, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Missouri, Brooks, Chanler, Clay, Cravens, Dawes, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Pendleton, Perry, Pomeroy, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Brooks of New-York, Dillie, Steward, Stuart, Thomas, Wheeler, Chilton, A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman—58.

Increase of Tariff Duties.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a joint resolution that from and after its passage, until July 1, 1864, all the duties and imposts on imported goods, and wares, and merchandize, now provided for by law, be increased by the increase of fifty per centum, and that upon all goods now imported free and exempt from duty there shall be paid ten per centum ad valorem.

Mr. James C. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution.

Mr. Stevens moved a suspension of the rule in order to consider the subject; but the question was decided in the negative, the vote being 80 yeas and 45 nays, and the motion requiring a two-thirds vote to carry it.

The Tax Bill.

The Internal Tax Bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Montano Bill.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, of Idaho, (Union,) the House took up the message from the Senate which declined to agree to a Committee of Conference on the Montana Territorial Bill on the terms proposed by the House, viz.: That the committee be instructed not to agree to any proposition which will allow any other than white men to vote.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the House, by votes of 66 against 55, insisted on its disagreement, and asked for a free committee of conference.

Another Attempt at Increased Taxation.

Mr. Stevens again offered a resolution to increase foreign duties fifty per centum, and tax articles now free ten per centum.

The House refused to suspend the rules, the vote being 72 against 36, not the two-thirds required by the rules.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution proposing that until July 1 the foreign duties be increased 20 per centum, and articles now free pay 5 per centum.

He moved a suspension of the rules, but no quorum voted. The vote stood 80 yeas against 4 nays, viz.: Messrs. Clay, Eldridge, Law, Noble.

Mr. Morrill said the purpose was distinctly manifested in the House not to make provision for carrying on the Government. What he said in addition was lost in the confusion and loud and repeated cries of order from the Opposition side.

On his motion there was a call of the House; but before it was completed an adjournment took place at half-past five o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, April 18.

Bills Reported.

The Metropolitan Police Salary Bill.
Incorporating the Fire Island Hotel Company.
Relative to the Board of Commissioners of Appeal of the New-York Fire Department.
Conferring additional powers upon Marshals of Courts in New-York.

Bills Passed.

Authorizing the Merchants' Bank of Erie County to close its business.
The Woodside and Flushing Railroad Company Bridge Bill.
Amending the charters of the Citizens and Atlantic Savings Banks.
Relative to the Fire Limits of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.
Relative to the investment of capital and surplus profits of Fire Insurance Companies.
Authorizing the National Academy of Design to take real estate.
The Oyster Bay Bounty Act.
Declaring it a misdemeanor for any officer of a Life and Health Insurance Company to buy in his individual capacity any outstanding policy or scrip.

Bills Advanced to a Third Reading.

Providing for the extension of the Battery.
Relative to the District Courts in New-York.
Appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the State Arsenal, Brooklyn.
Providing for the improvement of Manhattan-square by the Central Park Commissioners. Recess.

Afternoon Session.

Bills Ordered to a Third Reading.

Relative to the service of process on insurance companies.
Incorporating the American Literary Fund Association.
Incorporating the Longshoreman's Protective Union Association.
Incorporating the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.
Relative to the use of barrels for malt liquors, made applicable to New-York, Brooklyn and Albany only.
The Brooklyn Arsenal Bill was reported favorably. Adjourned.

Albany, Monday, April 18.

The contested election case of Low vs. Niven was closed to-night—Ryman Thrasher for the applicant, Judge Parker for the sitting member. The committee will not report before Friday or Saturday.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Monday, April 18.

The bill authorizing the State Banks to organize as National Banks, was referred to the Judiciary Committee to report; complete by a vote of 55 to 37.

Mr. F. P. Stevens introduced a bill to provide for the support of the Government.

The bill authorizes a tax of 12½ mills for the purposes of a general fund; 2½ mills for the payment of bounties to volunteers; ½ of a mill for the maintenance of schools; ½ of a mill for the redemption of the State indebtedness, and ½ a mill for internal improvements.

Bills Passed.

To authorize the use of dummy engines on railroads.
To incorporate the Williamsburgh Dime Savings Bank.
To authorize the grading and improvement of certain avenues.
For a public market in Brooklyn.
To alter the map or plan of the City of New-York.
To improve Grand-street, Brooklyn.
Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track.
Relative to the fees and compensation of certain public officers in the City of New-York.
For the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.
For a railroad from Hunter's Point to Grand-street, Brooklyn.
Relative to the New-York Hebrew Benevolent Society. Recess.

Afternoon Session.

The Albany Bridge Bill was ordered to a third reading.

Evening Session.

Bills Passed.

To pay the interest on certain canal drafts.
To increase the salaries of State Prison officers.
Adjourned.

Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank.

Resignation of Ex-Mayor Opdyke and the Board of Directors.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the main room of the banking-house. The attendance was large, and the business transacted of considerable importance. At the last meeting of the shareholders, held on the 14th instant, it was resolved that the Directors be requested to resign. Yesterday six of them made a proposition to the remaining three, namely, Messrs. Thomas Ogden, Roman Nelson, and R. D. Lasmon, that if they would resign in accordance with the expressed wish of the shareholders, they, the six gentlemen making the proposition, would also resign. For a time the action, which at times ran high, members taking ground for and against the proposed resignation of the Directors. Several resolutions were passed, showing that the majority of the shareholders present were in favor of their resignation. Mr. Opdyke having frequently expressed himself as not only entirely willing, but anxious, stated that he had declined doing so only for the purpose of getting an expression of the majority of the stockholders concerning the propriety of his resigning. After the subject had been fully discussed, Mr. Opdyke arose and stated that he, for himself and on behalf of Messrs. Lasmon and Talman, respectfully tendered their resignations.

This step, of course, resulted in a general resignation of all the directors. The announcement was received with loud applause. A motion was immediately made to pass a vote of thanks to the retiring Directors on an expression of the gratitude of the shareholders toward them for their magnanimity in thus relieving their respectable positions to settle the vexatious troubles of the bank. The vote of thanks was unanimously carried. A similar motion expressive of confidence and regard of the shareholders for Mr. Opdyke, personally, was also unanimously passed. A motion was made and carried that the President of the meeting, Mr. Wallis Hoffman, be empowered to appoint a committee of three to select fifteen men—gentlemen duly it should be to suggest the names of persons who shall be voted upon at the next meeting of the shareholders to be voted upon at the next meeting for to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of

[illegible] should possess a copy of the British Medical Journal in which Dr. Ure, the greatest living authority on the subject of Diet, says: "Dr. Wright's Farinaceous Food is the best preparation of the kind I have ever met with." Dr. Wright's Farinaceous Food is sold by all druggists.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S

CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This invaluable preparation was first used, in a modified form, in French army Hospitals during the late Crimean war, (hence its name,) when its efficacy was fully demonstrated, not only as a preventive of several diseases incident to camp life, but as an efficient Tonic and Alterative; and, notwithstanding testimonials of an undoubted character were furnished us that it had been subjected to severe tests, and to a considerable degree in private practice also, the proprietors deemed it prudent, before its general introduction to the American public, to test it by the same ordeals here as those to which it had been subjected abroad. Previous to this, however, it was submitted for examination, as well as recommendation, to two of our most distinguished analytical chemists, viz.: Dr. James R. Chilton and Julius G. Pohle, both long and well-known residents of New-York, whose joint certificate is annexed, which, at a glance, will assure the most sceptical of its great medicinal virtues.

This certificate is of more than ordinary significance, from the fact that the late Dr. Chilton was a graduate many years since of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in Barclay-st., New-York, practiced medicine for a brief time, after which gave his attention almost exclusively to analytical chemistry, and was a member of the New-York State Medical Society up to the time of his decease. Dr. Pohle is of German birth, of large attainments in general science, and well known in this City for his skill in chemical analysis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Peruvian bark being one of its principal constituents, together with herbs, roots and extracts having decidedly medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties it is calculated to prevent as well as cure by its daily use, in moderate quantities, constipation, fever and ague, mild forms of neuralgia and rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting diarrhœa, curing dyspepsia, colic, sick and nervous headache, nausea, sea sickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions, and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming and acceptable to the palate and stomach.

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EXTRA CLASS 120.—April 12, 1864.
12, 65, 33, 3, 45, 61, 21, 20, 54, 76, 48, 60, 44.

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37, 62, 42, 22, 1, 74, 66, 75, 39, 73, 31, 67, 27, 63.

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The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

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Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

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100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA
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Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually losses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

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INVIGORATE THE BODY AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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For TUMORS, SWELLINGS, DROPSIES, ABSCESSES, WENS, ETC., their dispersion and cure is certain, though of years standing.

They cure all forms of DEBILITY and WEAKNESS, as well as irregular secretions.

They convert PHLEGM and the acrid secretions of the THROAT, LUNGS or of CATARRH into gases, and give strength to the consumptive.

They cause a natural secretion of the saliva of the bowels, preventing habitual or chronic CONSTIPATION, and every form of PILES.

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This medicine has received the sanction of the medical faculty and the public, and is may be relied upon with the

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Its value is so well known to our readers that we will only offer brief testimonials.

☞ I can speak positively in favor of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (*Marshall's.*) In fact, it is infallible in cases of female weakness, and has effected many remarkable cures.
MASON B. LYONS,
Elkader, Iowa, March 21, 1864.

☞ I have taken the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and think it a great medicine.
MRS. L. C. JACKSON,
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☞ For all complaints peculiar to females, (irregularities, prolapsus, leucorrhœa, &c.,) and female weakness, the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (Marshall's) has proved a most certain and valuable remedy.
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is a certain cure for all females irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

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